

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1882.

日四初月五年午壬

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. O. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E. O. BATES & Co., 37, Watling Street, E. O. SAMUEL DRACOT & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GAILLEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WISE, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. O. HELMSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, MESSRS A. DE MELO & Co. Sucoato, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLAS & Co. Foochow, HELMSEN & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, \$2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. REINERS, Esq.
H. HOFFICE, Esq.
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.
A. P. McEWEENY, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

COMPTEUR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1843.)
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bourse, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BORDEAUX, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD,
Agent, Hongkong.
Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed Agents for the MITSUBISHI KAISHA, of Tokyo, at this Port.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm ceased on the 30th April, 1882.

REIBS & Co.
Hongkong, Shanghai, 1st May, 1882.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES will Sell by Public Auction, on **TUESDAY**, the 20th of June instant, at 3 p.m., at the Premises, by Order of the Mortgagee, ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND

Abutting on the Praya, and measuring on the North and South sides 39 feet, and on the East and West sides 100 feet, and Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 223. Together with the FOUR SHOPS erected thereon and known as Nos. 104 and 106, Wing Lok Street, and Nos. 114 and 115, Praya Central. The Premises are held from the Crown for the Residue of the term of 999 years, and will be sold subject to the existing Tenancies and Lettings thereof. For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer;

or to **BRERETON & WOTTON,**
Solicitors.
Hongkong, June 14, 1882. je20

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 22nd day of June, 1882, at 2 p.m., at the "UNITED CLUB," No. 15, Staunton Street.

(Owing to the expiry of the Lease.)
The Whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and FIXTURES of the above CLUB.

Also,
A THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE (Steel Stand), with BALLS, &c., complete.
A PHILIP'S BILLIARD TABLE, with BALLS, &c., complete.
2 Sets of DOWLING ALLEYS, complete.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 14, 1882. je22

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagee to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 23rd day of June, 1882, at 3 p.m., at the Premises,

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND, Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on the North on a Public Road 38 feet, on the South 38 feet, on the East 37 feet, and on the West side 37 feet; which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND is registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 223.

The Premises are held from the Crown for the Residue of the term of 999 years from the 17th June, 1868. Together with the THREE HOUSES Nos. 10, 12 and 14, EAST STREET and TAI-PING-SHAN. For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer;

or to **BRERETON & WOTTON,**
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Hongkong, June 14, 1882. je23

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 24th June, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Premises, by Order of the Mortgagee, ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF GROUND,

Registered in the Land Office as Sections A, B and C INLAND LOT No. 800. Together with the NINE HOUSES, Nos. 26, 28, 30 and 32, BATTERY ROAD, Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117 and 119, SECOND STREET.

The Premises are held for the Residue of the term of 999 years from the 20th April, 1865. For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer;

or to **BRERETON & WOTTON,**
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Hongkong, June 14, 1882. je24

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN PRAYA EAST.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Second Mortgagee to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 1st day of July, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Premises,

Subject to an INDENTURE of MORTGAGE, dated the 22nd of September, 1879, for the sum of \$50,000 and Interest due thereon.

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND, Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 65. Together with the 4 Substantially Built HOUSES known as the BATA BUILDINGS, and 4 Large Granite GO-DOWNS in PRAYA, with 17 HOUSES in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Monthly Rental for the above Houses \$1,020.

The Premises are held for the Residue of the term of 999 years created by a Crown Lease, dated the 14th July, 1861. For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer;

or to **BRERETON & WOTTON,**
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Hongkong, June 18, 1882. je25

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

CHOICE MALTESE CIGARETTES.

"KAISER-I-HIND" CIGARETTES.

GOLDEN CLOUD AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

ELECTRO-PLATED SUN GOGGLES.

CAMDEN WHIST MARKERS.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

SILICATED CARBON-FILTERS.

Hongkong, June 13, 1882.

For Sale.

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.
New York, San Francisco, Sydney and Hongkong Depot for the World's Patented Articles.

MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS of NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, ARTICLES of Useful Invention, ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS, &c., &c., &c.

General purchasing Agents for every description of American Goods.
BUNNELL & LITTLE,
S. B. LEWIS, Manager.
Hongkong, June 16, 1882.

FOR SALE.

J. L. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, \$17 per doz. Case, Pina. \$18 per doz. Case.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

FOR SALE.

A. RAUTER MAINZ DELICIOUS TABLE BEER. 4 doz. Case CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES. \$11. Apply to

SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, March 30, 1882.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS W. & J. LOCKETT'S Celebrated BRANDS, THURSTON'S EX-PORT PALE ALE, and FINEST DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts. Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen.

Also,
SILVERY MOUSSEUX (VIN DE CHAMPAGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1 dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

To Let.

TO LET.

COMMODOUS OFFICES and COM-PRADOR'S QUARTERS, &c., with or without GODOWNS, in Pedlar's Wharf Buildings, at present in the occupation of Messrs HESSE & Co. View of the Harbour. Possession to be had from the 1st May next.

Apply to **G. R. LAMBERT.**
Hongkong, April 5, 1882.

TO LET.

(POSSESSION ON 15th JULY NEXT.)
THE Commodious HOUSE with Large Compound, and a Chinese HOUSE attached, No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to **E. R. BELLIOS.**
Hongkong, May 31, 1882.

TO LET.

NOS. 4 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Nos. 2 and 4, PEDLAR'S WHARF.

Apply to **DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**
Hongkong, May 3, 1882.

TO LET.

(POSSESSION ON 1st JUNE NEXT.)
THE FIRST FLOOR, West Side, of "MARINE HOUSE," No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD. Now in the occupation of Messrs WILSON & BIRD.

Apply to **E. R. BELLIOS.**
Hongkong, May 16, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)
THE HOUSE known as "PARSON'S VILLA," ROBINSON ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to **G. R. LAMBERT,**
Pedlar's Wharf.
Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

To Let.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY.)
THE RESIDENCE known as "BELLEVUE," ALBANY ROAD.

Apply to **R. LYALL,**
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, May 31, 1882.

GODOWNS-TO LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD. For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)
THE NEW FAMILY RESIDENCE situated next to Excelsior on Robinson Road, replete with every convenience, TENNIS LAWN, STABLES, &c.

Also,
8 FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS of all Sizes—Water-side. Inspection is invited.

Apply to **SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.**
Hongkong, June 15, 1882.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 24th Instant until the 1st proximo, both days included.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 17, 1882. je2

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SILVER LOAN, 1881.

THE INTEREST due on the above LOAN to the 16th June, 1882, will be paid at the HEAD OFFICE and BRANCHES of the CORPORATION, on Presentation of the BONDS, on and after the 16th Instant.

For the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,**
Agents Issuing the Loan,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, June 15, 1882. je22

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CANTON DISTRICT.

No. 5.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CENTRE BEACON of the TAI-SHEK BARRIER BEACONS, has been Carried away, and will be Replaced as soon as possible.

F. E. WOODRUFF,
Commissioner of Customs,
J. H. C. GUNTER,
Harbour Master.
Custom House,
Canton, 16th June, 1882. je23

NOTICE.

COLONEL IRE AUSTIN'S NEW AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE, NOW OPEN AT **THE HONGKONG HOTEL.**

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
In consequence of the great success of the last competition, and in accordance with the wishes of a large number of the Marksmen of Hongkong, Colonel Austin has decided on offering for competition:

A Splendid SILVER Cup value \$50, a SILVER Watch valued at \$25, and a SILVER PENCIL Case valued at \$7, in Three Prizes: First, Second and Third. Open to all Amateur Marksmen. The Subscription List is now Open and will Close on the 30th Instant. Post Entries up to time of Firing—Entrance, \$3 each. Competitors can make their own arrangements as to Ammunition, Judges, and Scores. Conditions of Firing will be the same as ruled at the last competition.

WIMBLEDON TARGETS and RULES WILL GOVERN THE SHOOTING. **ANY POSITION ALLOWED.**

Entrance Fee \$3.00. Shots and Targets included.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING RIFLES!!!

Popular Prices:
FOUR SHOTS for 25 Cents.
Gallery open daily from 4 to 12 p.m.
Hongkong, June 12, 1882. je24

Intimations.

FIRST DRAWING.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with the Conditions under which the DEBENTURES of the above Company were issued, the following Numbers of Debentures to be Paid off in Hongkong on the 30th day of June instant, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day DRAWN at the Office of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong, General Agents of the Company, in the presence of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF DEBENTURES DRAWN ARE:

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
332	523	554	198
359	5	84	340
438	488	555	318
305	269	597	152
392	184	100	397
201	582	405	442
124	3	270	141
241	150	440	381
526	579	434	531
408	192	189	158
493	558	317	145
252	418	249	214
222	230	342	110
146	245	676	542
262	31	595	404
540	431	45	307
240	2	334	341
520	473	183	361
52	203	300	4
306	122	250	128
18	592	459	483
522	421	537	293
437	99	323	163
205	265	933	43
219	201	583	505

For the **CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED,**
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Counter-signed,
WILLIAM WOTTON,
Notary Public,
29, QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. je24

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DEBENTURES falling due on the 30th day of June, 1882, of the above Company will be Paid at the Office of the Undersigned on and after that date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, June 17, 1882. je24

NOTICE.

WANTED by a BACHELOR, a BED ROOM, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, 400 Feet, or upwards, above the level of the Praya-docks. Willing to pay a High Price in exchange for pure air. Communications to "L. L., China Mail Office."

Hongkong, June 15, 1882. je20

NOTICE.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS BOUND TO JAPAN.

DR. BUCKLE attends Ships daily in YOKOHAMA Bay. Call flag F.

Hongkong, May 27, 1882. je27

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on all DOCUMENTARY BILLS delivered to the Undersigned Banks, on or after 1st July, 1882, the Rate of Discount, not exceeding five per cent. per annum, which will be allowed to the Drawers or Acceptors, on retiring the Bills before maturity, will be as follows:—

At one-half per cent. per annum above the advertised Rate of Interest for short Deposits allowed by the leading London Joint Stock Banks, if the Bills are taken up in Great Britain.

At the Current Minimum Rate of Discount of the National Banks of France, Italy, Belgium and Germany, respectively, if taken up in either of these countries.

At the Current Rate of Rebate for Documentary Bills, if taken up in Switzerland or the United States.

At the Current Rate of Rebate allowed by the Exchange Banks, if taken up at any place east of Suez.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation,"
A. WEMYSS, p. Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,"
JOHN THURBURN, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,"
WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,"
G. E. NOBLE, p. Chief Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,"
F. COCHINARD, Agent.
Hongkong, May 8, 1882.

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

THE sum of \$300, lodged as bail for Sui Sing Wan, charged with perjury, was forfeited to the Crown this morning at the Criminal Sessions, that individual not putting in an appearance to answer the charge when the case was called.

We learn that on Saturday last a Chinese woman at Shau-ki-wan, who was bitten by a dog some two months ago, died after fearful agonies with the unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia. It is said that at the time when the woman was bitten it was not supposed that the dog in question was mad.

At the Criminal Sessions opened this morning, his Lordship the Chief Justice enquired of the Attorney General, who prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, if the man charged with murder was supplied with counsel or not, and on being answered in the negative, appointed Mr. Mackean, to take up the defence. Mr. Mackean, later on, applied for the case to stand over, as his attention had been drawn to certain facts which might or might not be of some importance, but which he should like to have an opportunity of investigating; the adjournment asked for was granted.

As the authorities who make it their particular duty to look after the conduct of steam-launches adept! At 11.30 a.m. on Sunday, the 18th of June, a steam-launch landed at Pusan's Wharf somewhere about 140 Chinese (men and women), 1 European, and 1 Sikh Constable. Independent of the passengers there were about a dozen of a crew on board. The blinds aft were all drawn down, evidently with the intention of shunning notice, and when the launch reached the wharf (Pusan's) the passengers scrambled ashore in double quick time; when, having got quit of her passengers, the launch steamed to her proper Wharf (Vogel's). The boat was over-crowded to an excessive and dangerous degree; and, considering the uncertain state of the weather this might have led to a serious accident. The authorities should at once put a stop to this practice of taking more passengers than they are licensed to carry.

With reference to the paragraph, which we published among our Manila news on Saturday last, regarding the outbreak of cholera at Batavia, and the consequent enforcement of quarantine regulations at Manila, it may not be out of place to reproduce paragraph 6th, of the said regulations, dated the 12th September 1881, which has reference to this Colony and all the ports in the China Sea. The paragraph reads as follows:—"Such vessels as may arrive from the ports of Hongkong, Amoy, Singapore, and other of the China Seas shall be considered as suspected, and consequently subjected to quarantine of three days on account of the frequent and direct communication which obtains between them and infected localities. If, however, in said ports and in those of call between Manila and Aduan, sanitary laws observed with respect to the infected districts, they shall be considered as coming from clean ports." The reference here made to Aduan is probably because at the time when the regulations were made last year, the disease had simultaneously broken out at that port, in Japan and Batavia.

A ROBBERY is reported to have occurred in the Temperance Hall last Saturday night. The circumstances of the case are surrounded with so much mystery that we have serious misgivings as to any definite result accruing from the investigations of the Police, the Detective Branch of which have now taken the inquiry in hand. The facts so far as known are these: the house servant going round with the morning tea, found, on entering a Mr. Gain's room, the lid of the (Mr. Gain's) chest off, the clothes and other articles scattered on the floor, but the papers, which formed part of the contents of the chest, apparently, carefully laid aside on the bed. Mr. Gain had been absent during the night, and on his return the following morning, being informed of the condition of things in his room, reported a loss of \$300 in notes, which he asserts were stowed away in an old sock or some other such receptacle in a corner of the box. We may add that the rooms in the Temperance Hall are small, separated by wooden partitions, about seven feet high, and that the compartments contiguous to and around Mr. Gain's were occupied—some by two boarders—and that the house was generally crowded with lodgers on the night of the occurrence.

THE *Nagasaki Express* of June 10 says:—H. B. M.'s gunboat *Kestrel* left at a late hour on Sunday night last, under private orders, received by telegraph from Admiral Willems. Her destination and mission is of course unknown, but it is generally supposed to be in some way connected with Korean affairs, and that supposition is strongly supported by the fact that Mr. W. G. Aston, of H. M.'s Consular service, a proficient Korean linguist, immediately upon his arrival in the *Zebe Maru*, went on board and took his departure in her. We believe she is expected to return again shortly.

We presume, as in the case of the other two nations, for the opening of Seoul, the capital of the country, to British trade. The terms of the Treaty will be of course, to be made public, nor come into operation, until ratified by the Home Government.

THE BANDMANN COMBINATION IN THE CITY HALL.

"MUCH AD, ABOUT NOTHING." Shakespeare's pleasing comedy, "Much Ado About Nothing," was selected as the piece to be played on the occasion of Miss Beaudet's benefit last Saturday night. There was not so large an audience as might have been expected, in view of the deserved popularity of the fair benefactress; but the theatre was fairly well filled. Although the comedy calls for more general talent than is distributed throughout the Bandmann company, and although the interest which centres in Beatrice, Benedick, and Dogberry, is insufficient to make the comedy a success, yet the performance of Saturday night was most enjoyable. The feebleness of the support, however, given by the company generally to the two "lifers" was more marked on this occasion than usual; and the work which fell to the lot of Miss Beaudet and Herr Bandmann was all the harder and the more trying. Probably this was the reason why the comedy was so freely curtailed; but we fancy that the preservation of one or two of the scenes struck out would have been an improvement, as they must have tended to bring out the plot more clearly than it could have been otherwise. Except for the vigorous and praiseworthy stand taken by Beatrice, after the public disgrace offered to her friend Hero, the principal incident of the comedy would have been almost lost altogether.

The character Beatrice, which was most cleverly represented by Miss Beaudet, is one of those who, in the opinion of many, Campbell calls her a "disagreeable female," and after dubbing her a "tartar" and an "odious woman," expresses a conviction that Benedick must have had a sad life with her after marriage. In this we think Campbell was mistaken, as the "disagreeable" and "odious" features were, to all appearance, merely put on; or at the most they were but a disposition to assume a scornful guise so as to test more fully her admirers and her friends. Her true character comes out in its full goodness when she defends and befriends her cousin Hero; and this feature, as we have said, was beautifully brought out by Miss Beaudet on this occasion. The fair actress was most heartily received, and she certainly deserved it.

Herr Bandmann, as Benedick, was lively and natural, and in one or two of the scenes appeared to us to be unusually light and effective. The contrast, of course, between the high level of Pusan and *Don Quixote* did not fail to be most striking, although the old weather-doubtless modified some of the stronger features of the immortal *Don Quixote's* make-up. The pungent nonsense of the foolish officer of the watch was greatly relished by the audience; and it is clear enough that the character of *Don Quixote* has been carefully studied by Herr Bandmann, as it was acted without exaggeration and with a commendable observance of details.

Miss Ferguson took the part of *Hero*, but it did not seem to suit her well. *Don Pedro* was taken by Mr. D'Orsay Ogden, but although he worked hard, he appeared to lack somewhat the grace and dignity inseparable from the Prince of Aragon. Mr. Inman spoke well as *Urbano*, but lacked fire. The other characters were not worth mentioning, and the sentences in the scenery was a little monotonous. Altogether, however, the audience seemed to be pleased, and Miss Beaudet was rewarded with a most successful and profitable performance.

Tom Taylor's comedy "Dead or Alive" will be played to-morrow night, as the last subscription performance.

SUPREME COURT. IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. G. Phillips, Chief Justice.) Monday, June 19.

BANDMANN v. FRASER-SMITH.—LIBEL CASE. Before the business of the Sessions was entered on, an application was made in the above case.

Mr. Mackean, instructed by Messrs Breton and Wotton, appeared for the prosecutor. The defendant was present.

Mr. Mackean briefly informed His Lordship what the case was, and then made an application for His Lordship to appoint a particular day for the hearing of the case. He thought that under the peculiar circumstances of the case His Lordship should grant the application as he was quite entitled to do, and after the rest of the cases of the Sessions had been heard, adjourn them until Wednesday next, when the defendant would have had sufficient notice of the trial. Mr. Bandmann had sworn to the following affidavit:—

"I, Daniel Edward Bandmann, at present of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, make oath and say as follows:—

"1.—I arrived in Hongkong on the 6th day of June instant, from Shanghai, having previously advertised in the local newspapers of this Colony, my intention to give performances of certain of Shakespeare's plays at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, Hongkong, on or about the 6th and 7th days of June, 1882.

"2.—The advertisement of the intended performance appeared in the *China Mail*, the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 6th and 7th days of June instant.

"3.—That on or about the 9th day of June instant, I caused the advertisement in the *Hongkong Telegraph* to be withdrawn.

"4.—That on Saturday, the 10th day of June instant, there appeared an article in the said *Hongkong Telegraph* which I considered to be a defamatory libel concerning me reflecting on my profession and character and calculated to do me great injury to my professional reputation and considerable pecuniary damage.

"5.—That in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, of the 14th June instant there appeared a paragraph charging me with having committed an assault upon Mrs. Roubly lately an actress of the English stage and also with being a confirmed woman beater; the said paragraph in this and other respects is a libel and calculated to do great damage to my professional reputation.

"6.—That on or about the 15th day of April last I entered into a contract with Colonel Emerson of Singapore, proprietor of a Hotel called "The Commercial Hotel" at Singapore, to perform at Singapore with my company not later than the end of this

month, and in case I am unable to fulfil the said engagement I should be liable in damages and suffer great injury to my professional reputation and considerable pecuniary loss.

"6.—That I have under engagement, accompanying me in my tour, nine actors and actresses all of whom I have to pay heavy salaries besides providing several of them with board and lodging.

"7.—That the expense of maintaining myself and company while in Hongkong amounts to about \$100 per day independent of my loss of time.

"8.—That I have already secured the passages for myself and company to leave Hongkong by the steamer *Brindisi* which is advertised to leave on the 23rd June inst.

"9.—That after fulfilling my said engagement in Singapore I am desirous of proceeding to Queensland and there giving performances of Shakespeare's plays, and if I am delayed in my departure from this I shall sustain a considerable pecuniary loss and should have to abandon my intended visit to Queensland, as the season of that colony would be past.

Mr. Mackean said that His Lordship would see the peculiar circumstances in which Mr. Bandmann was placed, and having been grossly libelled on his way through Hongkong he had been compelled to take action, and any delay in bringing the defendant to Court would do him a considerable amount of damage, besides it would be protecting what, from Mr. Bandmann's point of view, appeared to be a thing which ought certainly to be put a stop to. It was not right when a person was passing through a place that advantage should be taken of it to libel him in such a way as to damage his reputation and so do him a considerable amount of injury. Under these circumstances he asked His Lordship to fix an early date for the hearing of the case.

Mr. Fraser-Smith asked His Lordship to postpone the hearing of the motion until Wednesday. He only received a copy of Mr. Bandmann's affidavit late on Saturday night, and therefore had not had time to call evidence to prove that what was stated in that affidavit was false, as he intended to do.

Mr. Mackean asked His Lordship to dispose of the application at once, and not to consider the defendant's request. He thought certainly he had filed an affidavit, showing to some extent what proof he had for saying that Mr. Bandmann's statements were false.

His Lordship said that Mr. Smith ought to have an opportunity of filing a counter-affidavit, so far as he knew that was the course followed here, although he did not know of a precedent anywhere else.

Mr. Mackean asked His Lordship to appoint a day; of course if Mr. Fraser-Smith satisfied His Lordship that the affidavit was false, then the order could stand.

Mr. Fraser-Smith objected to a day being appointed until the case was heard. It was then agreed that Mr. Smith should file an affidavit before Wednesday, and that the application should be adjourned till Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Attorney General (the Hon. E. L. O'Malley), instructed by Mr. Sharp, Crown Solicitor, presented a petition for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

The following gentlemen were empanelled as a jury:—Messrs A. O. Goudin, J. M. Guedes, Jr. E. F. Marques, H. Aarons, F. Ezekiel, C. A. Rangell, and F. X. Ribeiro.

PRISONER ON THE HIGH SEAS. Ho Yau, Lao Ching, Wong Fuk, and Wong Kiu, were charged with piratically attacking the Cheung Yip Lee junk on the high seas off the island of Hongkong on the 9th March, and with violently carrying away from the said junk \$200 in silver, divers articles of gold and silver jewellery, and 500 pieces of clothing, the property of the occupants of the said junk; they were also charged with receiving stolen property.

The evidence, which was to the following effect, had already been given in our police columns. On the 8th of March, while the Cheung Yip Lee fishing junk was about sixty li distant from Stanley, and while the greater part of the crew were away in a smaller boat, leaving only two men and several women and children on board, and several men landed, and twelve men with their faces blackened, and carrying muskets and swords, boarded her, drove the occupants into the forehold of the vessel, closing the women and children in the hold, and then took all the articles of any value, after which they left, leaving the occupants of the junk still imprisoned. Some three hours after the master of the attacked junk succeeded in forcing his way out, and immediately returned to Aberdeen and reported the matter. The small boat also returned to Aberdeen. During the month of April the police, who were on the alert for the pirating junk, boarded the Hung Li junk, then lying off the Sailors' Home, and found a very large quantity of the stolen property, which had already been identified by the owners. The defendants, who were on board, were arrested, and their junk recognised by the master and one of the crew of the Cheung Yip Lee as the attacking craft.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on the first count against the first three prisoners, viz. Ho Yau, Lao Ching, and Wong Kiu, and on the fourth, and not guilty against the fifth, viz. Wong Fuk, who was the first prisoner, and therefore under the authority of her husband. Sentence reserved.

On assembling after tiffin the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs J. A. Ahlmann, Q. A. Rangell, J. E. Gomes, J. B. Gomes, jun., C. W. Richards, A. B. Roza, and T. W. L. Holm.

CHIEF. Chan Aping was convicted of stealing a clock and water pipe from a cargo boat at Yau-mah-ti on the 20th May, but sentence was deferred until His Lordship had heard Dr. Ayres, on whose recommendation the prisoner, who was undergoing a sentence of five years penal servitude, was released in 1882, when three years of his term were expired.

ROBBERY. Wong Kok Chi was charged with stealing from the person of a Chinese woman, two silver bangles, one jacket, one pair of trousers, one silver chain, &c. The woman was on the boat loading from Aberdeen to Hongkong when the prisoner, who was on board, and who had been in the hill sides, and stripped her of the articles mentioned. The jury found him guilty, and sentence was deferred.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL A PADLOCK. Chan Yan was charged with stealing a padlock, belonging to Messrs. Siemens and Co., on the 6th day of June. The prisoner was found with the padlock and a skeleton key on his person at the door of the godown by a Chinaman. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and sentence was deferred.

THE JURY were informed that their attendance would be required on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. G. Thomson, Esq.) Monday, June 18.

THIEF OF GUNPOWDER. Fourteen days imprisonment with hard labour was imposed on Lum Aing who stole 30 lbs. worth of gunpowder from the store of Li Aching's house, on Saturday afternoon.

UNLAWFULLY POSSESSED OF A FIREWORKS. Ho Aching, firework-maker, was arrested about two o'clock this morning near the Parade Ground, with fireworks No. 871 in his possession. On enquiry it was found that the fireworks were neither his property, nor legitimately under his charge; he was therefore sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY. Chan Agai, bricklayer, was charged with stealing \$111, on the 18th instant, the property of Mrs. Achin, master carpenter.

The complaint was made by Mr. Wing On, Bank of China, who took \$111 in bank notes to a money changer, and got silver dollars in exchange. On his return he went to a friend's house to allow the friend to shew the dollars; six of them were found to be bad, and he placed the remaining \$105 in a bag. Putting the bag into the unlocked drawer he went back to the money changer's and obtained good dollars for the bad. When he returned to his shop from his second visit, he found the drawer and some others in the inner part of his shop, bargaining with one of his men about the price of some small tubs.

After being in the shop for a short time he observed the defendant go to the drawer and take the bag containing the dollars, and place them under his jacket. The defendant was seized and given into the custody of a constable who was called in, but his confederates made off. The defendant is held on No. 7 Police Station that he had only come from Canton the day previous.

The Magistrate committed the case for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

LAURENCE FROM THE PERSON. Wong Aikui, coolie, three times previously convicted, was charged with stealing from the person of Samsoo Deen, broker, three ten rupee notes on the 28th March last.

The complaint said he was a broker. About three o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th March, he took three ten rupee notes from a money changer's stall in Queen's Road Central and placed them in his breast pocket. Suddenly the defendant, who had been walking alongside of him, put his hand into his breast pocket, snatched the notes, and ran off. Witness called out, but the defendant escaped. He reported the theft to the police, and yesterday he was asked to go to the Station, where he saw the defendant, and identified him as the person who had stolen the notes.

Sergeant Quinsey said he arrested the defendant at the foot of East Street yesterday.

The case was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

ASSAULT. Mak Kwan Yui, cook, was convicted of assaulting William Ghanford, carpenter, on board the American brigantine *R. T. Clayton*, on the 18th inst. The prisoner was sentenced to fourteen days hard labour.

(Before H. E. Wedderburn, Esq.) LARCENY. Loung Aui, bricklayer, admitted stealing a cotton jacket, value 35 cents, from the sun shade of a boat on which it was being dried; he was sentenced to three weeks imprisonment with hard labour.

THE FRENCH IN ANNAM. (From a correspondent.) Haiphong, 13th June, 1882.

The embargo on the Exportation of Rice will be raised from 1st July to 27th September, but the time will likely be prolonged, the next harvest promising so well.

The gunboats *Harvest*, *Caroline* and two small launches as well as the *City of Whampoa* have gone up the "Riviere Rouge" as far as the mouth of the "Riviere Claire," where it has been decided to establish the first station above Hanoi; the *Whampoa* alone pushed on to reconnoitre the Citadel of Huongho and returned without being molested by the "Black Flags."

The Envoy of the Court of Huế, who has been appointed Governor of Hanoi, has notified the other Governors of Provinces that they will have to disband and immediately dismiss the said "Black Flags."

It remains to be seen whether the famous Prince Hoang will submit to the orders of the royal Envoy.

The M. M. steamer *Saigon* left for Saigon yesterday; she had brought no very interesting news, but we shall know what the Governor (of Cochinchina) will have decided upon as to the murder of the unfortunate Ang Chi Lock.

THAMES-STREET INDUSTRY. By Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perjury, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or Dealer in perjury in the World, or JOHN ROSS & CO., London.—[Adv.]

China.

CHIFU. 6th June.

Admiral Willems made the British treaty with Corea on the 6th instant. The conditions are, in effect, much the same as those made by Commodore Shufeldt. There are some additional clauses; but the American treaty, which had been well considered and discussed both in Peking and at the Tsung-li Yamen, and at Tientsin with the Grand Secretary Li, will serve as an example to all Western nations desiring to have relations with the peninsula of Korea. Mr. Maude will be here to-night or to-morrow, in the H. M. gunboat *Shepherd*. He bears despatches for Sir Thomas Wade, who, I hear, has left Tientsin for Peking.

Monsieur Dillon, the Consul of France at Tientsin, arrived this morning on the Armstrong gun-vessel *Tangchi*, accompanied by the Chinese naval Commander, Ma Kien-chang (Tsuai) was on board the *Yungwei*. Monsieur Dillon has carried out his Korean commission. The German corvette *Storch* is at anchor in our harbour; a German gunboat also. It is presumed the Germans will apply for their treaty in a few days in Ren-sung.

The Korean coast, as it is described as being very picturesque. Wooded hills, green valleys, clear streams, wild flowers, and a fresh and invigorating climate. The people are evidently well disposed, and of a kindly turn of mind. The houses are poor, and the people, who are strong and well made, but have a somewhat unhealthy and stunted appearance. Of arts, or luxury, or splendour of any kind, nothing could be seen. It is certain that in the material joys that can be given by grey shirtings, American drills, caulkies, brandy, and kerosene oil, the poor people are behind the rest. Of joint-joint companies, in Peking or Arizona they have not yet one single thought.

The Japanese Minister had to take a back seat, to the great joy of the Koreans. In fact he was not hidden to the least at all. It is said the Japanese residents in Corea have not behaved according to the rules of propriety.—N. C. D. News.

THE AMERICAN TREATY WITH COREA.

The following is a brief Abstract of the Treaty concluded between the United States and the Korean Government. It is not official, and does not pretend to be an elaborate Translation; in the main, however, the provisions are accurately given. The document consists of the usual Preamble, and fifteen Articles, as under:—

Article I.—Corea has always been tributary to China, but enjoys local autonomy as well as independence as regards affairs between herself and other nations. Now Corea and the United States have agreed to sign a treaty to strengthen the bond of friendship and to extend and consolidate commercial intercourse between the two countries; and the Korean Government engages to keep all the articles, which must be observed intact and without violation.

The President of the United States admits that Corea is tributary to the Chinese; but the treaty shall be permanently regarded as having nothing to do with this.

Article II.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the King of Corea, and the President of the United States as well as between their respective subjects. If a citizen of the United States shall have cause of complaint against a Korean, or vice versa, the affair must be reported to the authorities of the offending party, who will listen to them and endeavour to effect an amicable solution.

Article III.—In order to facilitate the amicable relations between the two States the President of the United States, if he thinks fit, appoint a diplomatic agent to the Court of Corea; and the King of Corea may equally, if he thinks fit, appoint a diplomatic agent to the Court of the United States. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article IV.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article V.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article VI.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article VII.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article VIII.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article IX.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article X.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article XI.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article XII.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article XIII.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article XIV.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article XV.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article XVI.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article XVII.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article XVIII.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article XIX.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

Article XX.—The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries. The diplomatic agents of each country shall be received by the diplomatic agents of the other country in the ports and towns of the respective countries.

If any United States citizen, living in Corea should be involved in any lawsuit, the case must be tried by the authorities of the Defendant, and according to their law. The Plaintiff is, however, entitled to the presence of one of his own authorities to watch the case on his behalf. If any case be decided unfairly, the Assessor shall then have an opportunity of investigating the particulars with a view to effecting a just settlement of the case. If, in future, after the establishment of the Treaty, the Korean Government should bring the law and legal procedure of Corea into harmony with those prevailing in the United States, the power now granted to Consuls of the United States to act judicially, will be withdrawn, and American citizens, living within the boundaries of Corea, transferred to the full jurisdiction of the native local authorities.

(附地方官之轉)

Article VI.—Korean merchants and merchant-vessels may resort to America for purposes of trade, subject to the payment of duties on export and import cargoes. The Customs tariff must be arranged by the Korean Government. Duties on export and import cargoes, and a list of all goods considered contraband will be duly notified by the Korean Ministry to the authorities of the United States, who will publish the same for the information of all whom it may concern. The following is a provisional or temporary estimate of the duties on various cargoes:—All imported goods, that are of daily use among the people, will be taxed at the rate of not more than eleven per cent of their declared value; articles of luxury, such as toys of various descriptions, ivory, pearls, precious stones, cloths, watches, and so on, at not more than thirty per cent.

As regards native exports, they shall be charged a duty not exceeding five per cent of their value. It is understood that all imported goods, on which the import duty has been once paid, shall be transported into the interior of the country free of transit duties. All United States merchant-vessels resorting to any of the Korean open ports, shall be subject to tonnage-duties at the rate of 5 mace per ton; each vessel being liable for the payment of this duty four times a year according to the Chinese calendar.

Article VII.—The Korean people shall be at liberty to emigrate to all places in the United States, and to reside, rent or buy houses, build godowns, carry on business transactions, manufacture articles—excepting such as are contraband, and to buy and sell at their pleasure.

Citizens of the United States are in like manner at liberty to resort to Corea for the same purposes, and under the same conditions. But in neither case can the emigrant from one country enforce the sale of lands or houses, should the natives of the other country be unwilling to part with them. The tax on such properties will be levied according to the rates ruling in Corea; and the landowner will be registered in the Korean registration-offices. Any power or function not provided for in this Treaty shall be placed in the hands of the Korean authorities.

Citizens of the United States cannot transport foreign merchandise into the interior for sale; nor may they go into the interior to purchase native goods. It is also forbidden to them to transport native cargo from one port to another. Any violation of these restrictions will render such cargoes liable to confiscation, and the offender handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment.

Article VIII.—It is forbidden alike to the citizens of the United States to carry opium into Corea; and to the Koreans, to carry opium into the United States. It is also forbidden to the people of either country to charter the ships of other nationalities for transport of opium, between the two nations. This prohibition will remain in force for ever. If any infringement of it be discovered, the offender will be held deserving of severe punishment.

Article IX.—Should any unforeseen circumstances arise within the boundaries of Corea, which might tend to shorten the supply of food necessary for the people, the export of rice will be temporarily forbidden. In such a case the local authorities will notify the authorities of the United States in order that they may prevent their countrymen from violating this regulation. The article called *hung-shen* (clarified ginseng) is the only merchandise which the Korean Government has always forbidden to be exported; if therefore any United States citizen infringe this law, he shall be punished, and the goods confiscated.

Article X.—Guns, cannon, rifles, gunpowder, cartridges, shot, shells, swords, and other munitions of war, shall either be purchased by the Korean Government for themselves, or by authorised American merchants under permit of the Korean Government; in which case the import of such articles will be permitted. But if they be smuggled into the country, they will be confiscated upon discovery, and the offenders punished.

Article XI.—Authorities, merchants, and people of both nations, living in any of the open ports, are entitled to engage the services of any persons of whatever degree that may be necessary to them. If a Korean subject in the employ of a United States citizen, in a house, godown, steamer, or other position whatever, violates the laws and regulations of this country, or is summoned by some other person, the local authorities must notify the Consul before the arrested matter, who will either order the arrest of the offender by the yamen, or send a man himself to arrest the same, and hand him over to the Korean authorities. It shall not be lawful for the authorities or people of the United States to protect or detain a person so situated.

Article XII.—Full assistance shall be given to such students of either nationality as shall desire to devote their attention to the spoken and written languages, classics, laws, mechanics, and such matters, of the other country.

Article XIII.—As this is the first occasion on which Corea has ever made a Treaty, the Articles contained herein are framed in a condensed form, and must be regarded as only provisional; if any amendments or additions are necessary, the Treaty may be revised five years hence, when the authorities and people of the two contracting powers shall have gained sufficient knowledge of each other's language to be able to converse together, a revision may then be made. The details and regulations of our mutual intercourse shall be decided by the accepted code of International Law, so that every point may be fairly and accurately adjusted.

Article XIV.—Provides that diplomatic correspondence be carried on by both the contracting parties in the Chinese language.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,
ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,
AND LONDON;
AND
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERLAIN,
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

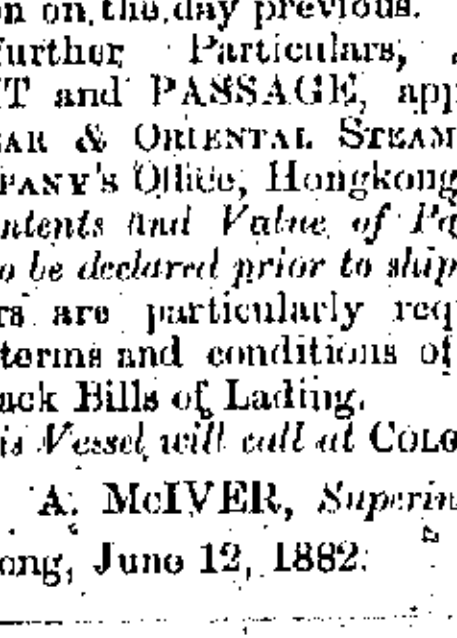
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
BRINDISI, Captain L. E. with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this for LONDON direct, at SEVEN
O'CLOCK and usual Ports of Call, on
FRIDAY, the 23rd June, at Daylight.
Cargo will be received on board until
noon on the day previous.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until noon on the day previous.

For further Particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bill of Lading, and to sign the
Bill of Lading with call at COLON.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 12, 1882. j23



MITSU BUSHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE,
VIA INLAND SEA.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for YOKO-
HAMA and VLADIVOSTOK.)

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Captain
WYNN, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 23rd June, at 3 p.m.
Cargo Passengers for Yokohama and
Vladivostok will be despatched from the
Office up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing.
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Yokohama
will be despatched to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe, and for Vladivostok at
Nagasaki.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's Office, Praya Central, Ground
Floor of Messrs Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 13, 1882. j23

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY,
the 27th June, 1882, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central,
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On prepaid RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS a
Reduction of 25% is made.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. on the 26th June. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Gen. Agent for China & Japan.
Hongkong, June 13, 1882. j27

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. ARABIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY,
the 4th July, 1882, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25% is made on
RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS issued.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

OHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 14, 1882. j24

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted an experiment
a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust
will prove successful, and be found use-
ful. To it will be relegated from time
to time such items of information, lists,
tables and other intelligence as is con-
sidered likely to prove valuable to per-
sons passing through the City, and in
connection with which we have opened
a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS
DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment
into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public
Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and
Museum, Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque
retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Cen-
tral, in a line with Pedler's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club,
German Club, Supreme Court, &c.,
within a stone's throw.

Louisiana Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c.,
near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above
the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington
Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden
Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for
sen-faring men; Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and
the Great Northern Telegraph Co.
Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house
and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond
the Cricket Ground, beside the City
Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military
Store Departments lie to the east-
ward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books,
and specially selected Cigars.—Mac-
GOWAN, FRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FAIRS FOR CHAIRS,
CHAIR BARBERS, AND BOATS,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullway Boats.
Half hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-lan).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.50
Three Coolies, ... 1.20
Two Coolies, ... 1.00

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA
SEAT).
Four Coolies, ... \$0.60
Three Coolies, ... 0.50
Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-lan).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not
more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above
three hours each Coolie will be entitled to
an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), 80.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) Gap, 80.50 each Coolie.

Licensed Barbers (each), 10 cents.
Half day, 35 cents.
Day, 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
piculs, per Day, ... \$3.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
piculs, per Load, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
piculs, per Day, ... 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
piculs, per Load, ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of
300 piculs, per Day, ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of
300 piculs, per Load, ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of
300 piculs, Half Day, ... 1.00

or Pullway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00
One Hour, ... 20
Half-an-Hour, ... 10

After 6 P.M., 10 cents extra.
Nothing in this Scale prevents private
agreements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Day, ... 35 cents.
Half Day, ... 20
Three Hours, ... 12
One Hour, ... 8
Half Hour, ... 5

Nothing in the above Scale to affect
private agreements.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RICHARD'S
A Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS
TYPE, No. 13, (somewhat worn but in
fairly good condition).
Apply to
Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, July 21, 1881.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Stocks	No. of Shares	Value	Paid-up	Reserve	Working Account	Last Dividend	Closing Quotations	Cash
BANKS								
H.K. & S. Bank	10,000	\$125	\$125	\$2,100,000	\$63,330.45	40/	\$122 1/2 = \$277 1/2	(p. sh.)
INSURANCE								
Nth. China Ins.	1,000	TL 2,600	TL 600	TL 262,600	TL 663,706.00	TL 75	TL 1,228.00 div	
Anglo-Siam Ins.	1,200	TL 350	TL 350	TL 504,488	TL 18,447.66	18 3/4	TL 850 p. sh.	
Union Ins. Soc.	500	\$2,600	\$500	\$384,573	\$437,688.68	\$152.00	\$1625	
China Traders	600	\$1666.66	\$500	\$475,000	\$1,928.40	20%	\$1650	
Canton Ins. Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$100,378	\$77.42	6%	\$250 nom.	
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$23,842.26	\$263,403.72	\$75	\$830	
H.K. Fire Ins.	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$23,842.26	\$263,403.72	\$75	\$830	
China Fire Ins.	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$493,932.8	\$144,536.11	18%	\$8200	
STEAM SHIPS								
H.K. & M. Steamboat	8,000	\$100	\$75	\$135,000	\$18,908.06	5%	\$103	
MISCELLANEOUS								
H.K. & W. P. Dock	10,000	\$125	\$125	\$147,563.75	\$3,180.63	4%	\$125 prem. = \$1900 p. sh.	
Gas Co.	5,000	\$10	\$10	\$7,480			\$21	\$100
H'kong Hotel	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$6,324.71	\$10		\$170	
China Sugar Co.	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,880.51	\$10		\$131	
H'kong Ice Co.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$180.31	\$5		\$120	
H'kong Bakery	600	\$50	\$50					
Luison Sugar Co.	7,000	\$100	\$100					
LOANS								
Chi. Imp. 1874	6,270	\$100	all	8%	June 30 Dec 31			
" 1877	16,040	\$100	all	8%	Feb. 28 Ag. 31			
" 1878	3,899	\$100	all	8%	April & Oct.			
" 1881	8,665	\$100	all	8%	June 16 Dec 10			
Sugar Deben- tures, 1880	600	\$500	all	8%	June & Dec.			

For half-year ended 31st Dec. 1881. Report issued in October, above 1st interest Bonus
and Dividend for 1881. — To 30th April, 1881. — For year 1881. — For year 1880.
EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables
the Rates are given in cents, and are, for
Letters per half ounce, for Books and
Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight
are charged as double, treble, &c., as the
case may be, but such papers or packets of
papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two
Newspapers must not be folded together as
one, nor must any other papers be inserted
except book file Supplements. Printed
matter may, however, be enclosed, if the
whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices current
may be paid either as Newspapers or
Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers
as, though written by Hand, do not bear
the character of an actual or personal corre-
spondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied
music, &c. The charge on them is the same
as for books, but, whatever the weight of
a packet containing any partially written
paper, it will not be charged less than 5
cents.

The sender of any Registered Article
may accompany it with a Return Receipt
on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Com-
mercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is
4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited
to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these
dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2
inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise
Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia,
Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all
N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil,
Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine
Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana,
Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with
all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portu-
guese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief
countries not in the Union are the Aus-
tralian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 3 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected corre-
spondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and
Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Re-
gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and
Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Re-
gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and
Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascen-
sion, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Re-
gistration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and
Patterns, 10.

Local Postage.

(General Local Rates)
Letters to 1/2 oz. each, 10 cents.
Post Cards, 3 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

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